



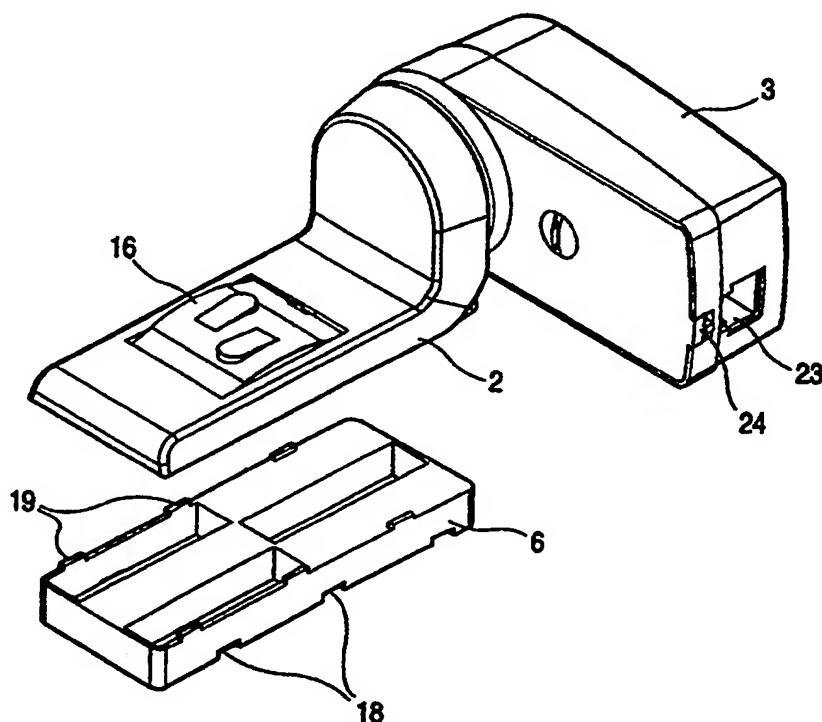
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK99/00127 (22) International Filing Date: 12 March 1999 (12.03.99) (30) Priority Data: 0337/98 12 March 1998 (12.03.98) DK (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GN NETCOM A/S [DK/DK]; Metalbuen 66, DK-2750 Ballerup (DK). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WAGNER, Morten, Bjørn [DK/DK]; Skovtoftebakken 1, DK-2830 Virum (DK). SØRENSEN, René [DK/DK]; Kildeløbet 20, 1, DK-2700 Brønshøj (DK). (74) Agent: LARSEN & BIRKEHOLM A/S SKANDINAVISK PATENTBUREAU; Banegårdspladsen 1, DK-1570 København V (DK).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>In English translation (filed in Danish). Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	

(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR LIFTING A HANDSET

(57) Abstract

The present invention concerns a lifting device which is configured to be coupled mechanically to a given telephone apparatus, said telephone apparatus having a handset and a fixed part, and whereby the lifting of the handset activates a switch in the telephone apparatus. The lifting device (1) comprises a movable element (16, 17, 22) which is configured to be in connection with the handset and lift the handset by means of a drive unit (10) which brings about a movement of the movable element (16, 17, 22). The lifting device also comprises a bracket (2) which is configured to be placed on the telephone apparatus in between this and the handset, under which the movable element (16, 17, 22) is housed in a movable manner in the bracket (2).



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A DEVICE FOR LIFTING A HANDSET

Background of the invention

5 The present invention relates to a device for the automatic lifting of a handset on conventional telephone apparatus.

10 Today, so-called headsets are most often used in connection with conventional telephone apparatus, whereby the user can speak into the telephone without having to use his/her hands to hold the handset.

15 In the years to come, on the headset market it is quite certain that an increasing use will be seen of wire-less headsets, e.g. based on the DECT standard which gives the user extensive freedom of movement within a smaller local area.

20 Such wire-less headsets will in many cases be configured to be able to be coupled to a given traditional telephone apparatus via a stationary base station, whereby the headset and the base station are inserted between the handset and the telephone apparatus.

25 The telephone apparatus hereby serves to enable the user to carry out the necessary calling procedure over the keypad of the telephone apparatus, and by means of a changeover switch the user has the possibility of being able to use the "original" handset or headset of the telephone apparatus.

 Presumably, the wire-less headset will in many cases be used in the immediate vicinity of the telephone apparatus, i.e. within operational reach.

The operation of the headset takes place by lifting the handset from the telephone apparatus, either in order to answer a call or to make a call from the telephone.

- 5 In this connection it can be impractical to have to lift the handset from the telephone apparatus and possibly place it somewhere else for as long as the telephone call lasts.

10 A known lifting device which solves the above-mentioned problem is "Cradle Mate", US Design Patent no. 358 594. This involves a purely mechanical arrangement which lifts the handset from the telephone at that end which activates the line establishing switch of the telephone, while the other end of the handset rests on the telephone. The device comprises a plate part which is fastened on the side of the telephone apparatus, said
15 plate part housing a lifting part which can be rotated by a knob or handle, whereby the handset can be lifted mechanically from the switch.

In many cases, however, the headsets of the wire-less type will not be used in the immediate vicinity of the telephone, and thus the user does not have
20 the possibility of answering an incoming call without first having to move to the apparatus.

It will become immediately obvious that the base station could be configured in such a manner that calls could be detected electrically over
25 the telephone line and control the telephone.

Unfortunately, at present there are a great many different national standards for telephone connections, connectors and ringing signals. Therefore, for a given telephone apparatus it is technically difficult to effect
30 an electrical detection of whether a call is made to the apparatus.

However, there is one clear indication of the extent to which a call is made to a given telephone apparatus, and this is in the form of an acoustic ringing tone emitted from the telephone apparatus.

- 5 Precisely this condition is used by a known lifting device, which is illustrated in figs. 1 and 2. The device is produced by "Hello Direct Inc.", San Jose, CA 95138, and is sold under the name "Readiline".

10 The above-mentioned handset lifting apparatus, which is also called a "hook switch", automatically lifts the handset from the telephone and thus activates the built-in switch of the telephone for establishing the line.

15 The apparatus, which is intended to be connected to a base station for a wire-less headset, detects the acoustic ringing tone from the telephone, upon which the apparatus transmits a signal to the wire-less headset to indicate that there is an incoming call.

20 If the person wearing the headset wants to answer the call, he/she must activate a button on the headset, whereby a signal is sent back to the base station which, upon receipt of this signal, results in the handset being lifted by the lifting device. The telephone connection is hereby established without the wearer of the headset having to be in the vicinity of the telephone apparatus itself.

25 The apparatus described above comprises a base-plate on which the telephone is placed, and an activator part which extends upwards in relation to the base-plate, and with which the side of the telephone is placed in abutment. The activator part houses an electric motor, control and signal electronics and a microphone. On the activator part there is a
30 swivel-mounted, movable arm which engages with the underside of the

handset, and which when activated turns upwards and herewith lifts the handset.

5 The apparatus described above suffers the disadvantage that it occupies a relatively large amount of space and is not as flexible as could be desired, in that certain telephone apparatus on the present market are unable to function in connection with this apparatus.

10 An apparatus for the lifting of the handset from a telephone is also known from European publication EP A 680 188. The publication relates to the use of mobile telephones, i.e. telephones of the kind which have a fixed part and a portable part which can be in radio contact with each other within smaller distances, in connection with conventional telephone apparatus which are coupled to a normal network and especially a local
15 net. The technique which is disclosed in this publication makes it possible to use analogue portable telephones in connection with conventional telephones, e.g. telephones which are coupled to a digital local network.

20 For this purpose, the publication describes a lifting device of the kind as disclosed in the preamble to claim 1, and which can lift the handset from the conventional telephone when calls are made or when incoming calls are received, e.g. controlled by a changeover switch on the portable telephone or a microphone which is built into the conventional telephone.

25 In one embodiment (shown by way of example in figs. 6 and 7), this lifting device is mounted on the side of the conventional telephone, in that e.g. it is mounted by velcro tape. In this embodiment, the lifting device consists of a housing containing, among other things, a drive unit and an activator part which can be moved into and out of the housing by the drive unit. The
30 activator part is bar-shaped, and at its outer end it has a bend which can

engage in under the handset so that this is lifted by the outwards-directed movement of the activator part. With this embodiment, the lifting device must be adapted to the shape of the individual telephone apparatus, in that among other things the activator part must be configured depending of the
5 shape of the handset and its distance from the side of the telephone apparatus. Consequently, this known lifting device does not lend itself to universal application. Moreover, with certain telephone apparatus configurations it can be difficult or even impossible to find a side surface which is suitable for the mounting of the lifting device, in that such a side
10 surface must have a suitable angle in relation to the vertical plane and/or in relation to the handset and be suitably disposed in relation to the position of the handset.

In a second embodiment (shown by way of example in figs. 13 and 14 of
15 the publication), the lifting device is configured as a relatively flat, box-shaped part which is placed between the handset and the fixed part of the conventional telephone at the place where the changeover switch of the conventional telephone is located, and where in the idle state the built-in switch is pressed down by a part of the handset. In this embodiment, the
20 lifting device has an activation bar which extends between the activation button for the built-in switch and the handset, so that when an incoming call is received the handset is lifted at the same time that the activation button is free to move upwards, hereby establishing the connection. Like the embodiment described above, this embodiment suffers the disadvantage
25 that it must be adapted to suit the type of telephone apparatus it is used in connection with, in that there must be a close relationship between the positioning and the configuration of the activation button of the telephone apparatus, the positioning of the handset on the telephone apparatus and the configuration of the lifting device. In certain cases it can be difficult or
30 even impossible to find a suitable position for the lifting device, for example

when the activation part of the built-in switch comprises a flap or the like which covers the whole of the area on which the relevant part of the handset rests. Moreover, the lifting device has to be relatively flat in order for it to be used in practice, which imposes additional upper limits on the physical dimensions of the drive unit and other components which are built into the box-shaped part.

It is a first object of the present invention to provide a lifting device with small dimensions and great flexibility.

An additional object is to provide a lifting device of the kind disclosed in the preamble to claim 1, which can be used in connection with a wide spectrum of telephone apparatus of different configurations.

This is achieved by configuring the lifting device disclosed in the preamble to claim 1 as described in the characterizing portion of claim 1.

By far the most types or models of telephone apparatus have a space between the handset, when this is in its rest position, and the remaining part of the telephone apparatus, i.e. its fixed part, in which at least a part of the bracket for the lifting device according to the invention can be placed. It will thus be possible to place the lifting device according to the invention on such a telephone apparatus, in that there will be wide scope for the positioning of the lifting device as such, merely providing that the demand that at least a part of the bracket can be placed under the handset is fulfilled. Since it is only on a part of the bracket in which the movable element is housed which must be placed under the handset, there arises no particular demands concerning the miniaturising of the components which form part of the drive unit as such, in that these components can be placed outside the relevant part of the bracket. Consequently, the

components can be configured without any great difficulties with dimensions which provide the necessary characteristics regarding strength, functionality and resistance to wear.

- 5 Further advantageous example embodiments are disclosed in the dependent claims, and the advantages hereof will emerge more clearly in the following description.

The drawing

10

The invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to the drawing, where

15 fig. 1 is a side view of a known lifting device coupled to a telephone apparatus,

fig. 2 is a further illustration of the known lifting device according to fig. 1,

20 fig. 3 is a side view of a first example embodiment of the lifting device according to the invention,

fig. 4 is a view of the lifting device shown in fig. 3, seen from below,

25 fig. 5 is a view of the lifting device shown in fig. 3, seen from above,

fig. 5a shows a leaf spring with a spacing block seen from above,

fig. 5b-c show two alternative embodiments of fig. 5a,

30

- fig. 6 is a view of the lifting device shown in figs. 3 – 5, seen at an angle from the side,
- 5 fig. 7 is a view corresponding to that in fig. 6, but of a second example embodiment of the invention,
- fig. 8 is a view of the lifting device shown in fig. 6, mounted with the leaf spring shown in fig. 5c, and
- 10 fig. 9 is a view of the inside of the lifting device for the example embodiment corresponding to the figures 3 – 6 and 8.

Description of preferred example embodiments

- 15 The invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to the drawing.

Figs. 3 – 6 and 9 show a preferred embodiment of the lifting device according to the invention.

20

Seen from the outside, the lifting device 1 comprises two main elements, i.e. a bracket 2 which is configured to be mounted on the fixed part of a given telephone immediately under the handset, so that the bracket lies between the telephone apparatus and the handset, and a housing 3 which

25 is pivotally mounted in relation to the bracket 2.

The housing 3 contains a drive unit 10, a microphone, a socket 23 by which the lifting device 1 is supplied with electrical energy and/or is connected to a base station for a headset and to electronics for detection of the acoustic

signal which is emitted by the coupled telephone apparatus, and which is detected by said microphone.

5 Downwards, the bracket 2 has a surface 21 which with advantage can be self-adhesive for fastening to the fixed part of the relevant telephone with which the lifting device is to function. Upwards, the bracket 2 has a movable element 16 or 17 which is movably connected to the bracket 2 and which is driven by the drive unit 10, which is in placed in the housing 3 by a mechanical coupling which consists of various drive mechanisms, including
10 the gear wheel 9.

It is advantageous for the drive unit 10 to consist of an electric motor, as shown in fig. 9, the driving spindle 11 of which lies on the axis of rotation around which the bracket 2 is pivotally mounted in relation to the housing 3.

15 It is advantageous that the bracket 2 has an upright part 5 which extends at an angle away from the lower surface 21 of the bracket, and on which the bearing block 4 for the housing 3 is placed. The bearing block 4 for the housing will thus typically lie at a certain distance from the surface of the fixed part of the coupled telephone.
20

Since the housing 3 is with advantage pivotally mounted on the bracket 2, the housing can assume a number of different positions, which means that the lifting device can be fitted on a large number of different telephone
25 apparatus.

If space permits it for the given telephone, the pivotal housing enables the user to turn the housing 3 in the direction which is found to be most expedient, possibly to a position in which the housing is least visible, or to a
30 position in which the housing 3 is flush with the lines of the telephone.

It is with advantage that the bracket 2 is very limited in height, which makes it possible to place the bracket on most telephone apparatus, which are configured in such a manner that, in the idle position, the handset is placed at such a distance from the fixed part of the apparatus that users are just
5 able to get their fingers in under the handset and to grip around it.

The invention provides the user with the further possibility of adapting the lifting device to telephone apparatus which have a greater distance between the handset and the fixed part.

10

With the example embodiment shown in figs. 6 and 7, one or more spacing blocks can be mounted immediately on the underside 21 of the bracket, and thus increase the distance. Such a spacing block 6 can possibly be provided with a special configuration to suit a particular type of telephone. It
15 is thus possible at very little cost to produce a range of spacing blocks which are suitable for the most current types of telephones.

It is with advantage that the bracket has an bottom part 7 which forms the underside 21, and which downwards has a number of openings 18, see fig.
20 4. Conversely, on its upwardly-facing surface, the spacing block 6 has a number of projections 19 with which the spacing block can be coupled to the openings 18 in the underside 21 of the bracket.

In the example embodiment shown in figs. 3 – 6 and 8, the movable
25 element comprises a leaf spring 16,22.

The leaf spring 16 is configured to be influenced at its outer ends by the mechanism shown in fig. 9, and in such a way that the leaf spring bends out at the middle and away from the bracket, whereby the handset can be
30 lifted.

As shown in fig. 9, the bottom part 7 of the bracket forms a holder for a spindle 8 which has two diametrically disposed, oppositely-rotating worm drives which are configured to engage with two end pieces 12, 13.

- 5 The spindle 8 is housed in a rotary manner in the bracket 2, and is advantageously held in its longitudinal axis by a flange 15 which is housed in the bearing 14 in the bottom part 7.

- 10 The end pieces 12, 13 are configured to be inserted in the bottom part 7 in the direction of the axis of the spindle, whereby the end pieces move away from or closer to each other, respectively, depending on the direction in which the spindle is rotated. The end pieces 12, 13 form a retainer for the leaf spring 16, whereby the above-mentioned bending outwards is achieved.

- 15 The drive unit 10, which lies in the housing 3, stands in connection with the spindle 8 via transmission elements or gear wheel 9, which provide the drive unit with suitable gearing, while at the same time the function of turning the housing 3 in relation to the bracket 2 is maintained.

- 20 For a first embodiment of the leaf spring 16 shown in figs. 3, 5 and 6, the middle of the spring is advantageously provided with two cut-outs which form two opposing projections 20, and which herewith provide a contact surface against the handset for the coupled telephone. The leaf spring can
25 with advantage be made of spring steel or plastic.

Moreover, the leaf spring 16 can easily be removed from the bracket 2, without this having to be separated, and it can possibly be replaced by a leaf spring of another length or shape. The working height of the lifting

device can herewith be varied as an alternative to or complementary to the use of the spacing blocks described above.

5 With the example embodiments shown in figs. 5a, 5b and 5c, there are shown different alternative configurations of the leaf springs 22 which can easily be inserted in the bracket 2, whereby the given lifting device can easily be adapted to the distance which arises between the handset and the fixed part of the telephone apparatus.

10 At their upper surfaces, the leaf springs 22 according to figs. 5a, 5b and 5c have different spacing blocks 25, 26 and 27 consisting of a flexible material, e.g. neoprene, which forms a surface with high friction against the handset and which in other respects does not prevent the outwards bending of the leaf springs. The spacing blocks 25 – 27 are with advantage
15 mounted on the upper surfaces of the leaf springs by gluing, and like the above-mentioned spacing block 6 can with advantage be made available in a range having various heights.

20 With the example embodiment shown in fig. 7, the movable element comprises an arm 17 which rocks around an axle (not shown) lying along the longitudinal axis of the bracket, and whereby a transmission element (not shown) imparts a turning movement to the arm.

25 This example embodiment could be realised, for example, by an arrangement corresponding to the mechanism shown in fig. 8, but where the spindle is simply modified to lie in the one side of the bracket, and where the arm 17 is firmly mounted on this spindle.

30 An alternative means of bringing about the lifting movement for the movable element could be a pneumatic arrangement, where the drive unit

10 still lies in the housing 3, and where a pneumatic actuator (not shown) lies in the bracket 2, whereby the pneumatic actuator either drives the movable element or simply constitutes this element.

5 With the example embodiment shown in fig. 9, the lifting movement of the movable element 16 is controlled by a timer which controls the time which is required for the lifting and lowering respectively of the handset. The timing control will typically be set in such a way that it is taken into consideration that a lifting of the handset takes more time than the lowering
10 of the handset. Possibly, a switch or an indicator (not shown) can be provided in the bracket which indicates a reference position for one of the end pieces.

The timing control is configured in such a way that this can be adjusted
15 externally by means of a setting button 24, by which the possibility is provided in a series of steps of determining the distance for the lifting of the handset, and herewith adjust the lifting device to the relevant telephone apparatus.

Reference numbers

- | | | |
|----|-------|--------------------------------|
| | 1 | lifting device |
| | 2 | bracket |
| 5 | 3 | housing |
| | 4 | bearing block for housing |
| | 5 | upright part |
| | 6 | spacing block |
| | 7 | bottom part |
| 10 | 8 | spindle |
| | 9 | gear wheel |
| | 10 | drive unit |
| | 11 | driving spindle |
| | 12 | end piece |
| 15 | 13 | end piece |
| | 14 | bearing for spindle |
| | 15 | flange |
| | 16 | leaf spring |
| | 17 | arm |
| 20 | 18 | openings |
| | 19 | projections |
| | 20 | projections |
| | 21 | underside of bracket |
| | 22 | leaf springs |
| 25 | 23 | socket |
| | 24 | setting button |
| | 25-27 | spacing blocks for leaf spring |

CLAIMS

1. Lifting device (1) configured for mechanical coupling to a telephone apparatus of a given type, said telephone apparatus having a handset and
5 a fixed part, which by lifting of the handset activates a switch in the telephone apparatus, whereby the lifting device (1) is configured to be placed on the fixed part of the telephone apparatus and comprises a movable element (16,17,22) which is configured to stand in connection with the handset and to lift this by means of a drive unit (10) which brings about
10 a movement of the movable element (16,17,22), c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the lifting device comprises a bracket (2) which is configured to be placed on the fixed part of the telephone apparatus in a position immediately under the handset, so that at least a part of the bracket is disposed between the fixed part of the telephone apparatus and the
15 handset, and in that the movable element (16,17,22) is housed in a movable manner in the bracket (2).
2. Lifting device according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the bracket (2) has an adhesive underside (21) which serves to secure the
20 bracket on the fixed part of the given telephone apparatus.
3. Lifting device according to claim 2, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the underside (21) of the bracket (2) is configured in such a manner that it can be provided with at least one spacing block (6), said spacing block (6)
25 having an adhesive underside.
4. Lifting device according to claims 1-3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the lifting device (1) comprises a housing (3) which contains electronics and a drive unit (10), such as an electric motor, in that the housing is pivotally
30 mounted on the bracket (2) via a bearing block (4).

5. Lifting device according to claim 4, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the bracket (2) has an upright part (5) which extends at an angle away from the under surface (21) of the bracket, on which upright part (5) the bearing block for the housing (3) is placed.

5

6. Lifting device according to claims 1 – 5, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the bracket (2) comprises a spindle (8) which is housed in a rotating manner in the bracket (2), and a gear wheel (9), and in that the spindle is driven by the drive unit (10) via the gear wheel (9).

10

7. Lifting device according to claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the movable element consists of a leaf spring (16, 22), and that the spindle (8) has two diametrically-disposed, oppositely-rotating worm drives which are configured to engage with two end pieces (12, 13), said end pieces being configured for displacement without rotation in the axial direction of the spindle (8) and serving as a holder for the movable element (16, 22).

15

8. Lifting device according to claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the movable element consists of an arm (17) which is pivotally housed in the bracket (2), said arm (17) being configured to be lifted by the rotation of the spindle (8).

20

9. Lifting device according to one of the foregoing claims 7 – 8, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the leaf spring (22) has at least one spacing block (25 – 27) which is made of a flexible material.

25

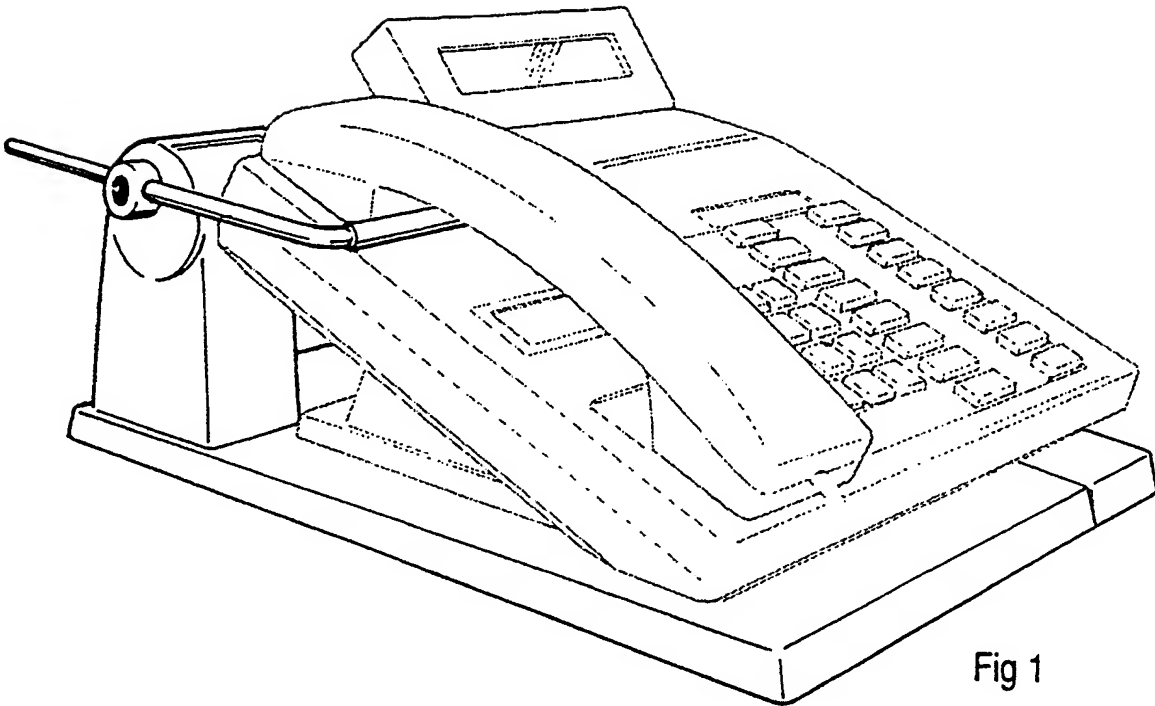


Fig 1

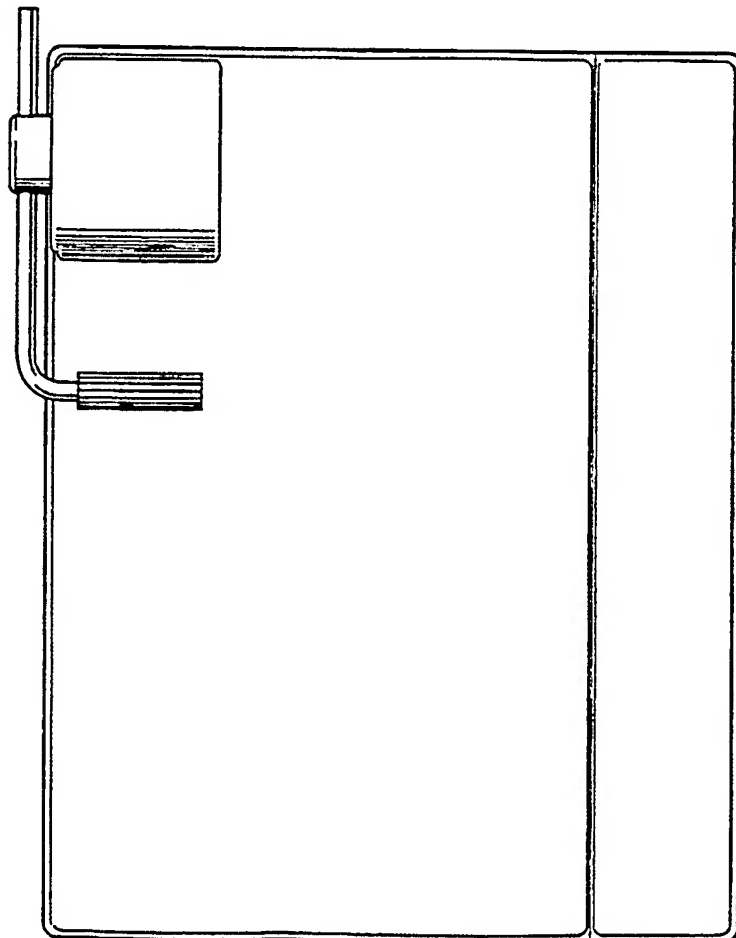
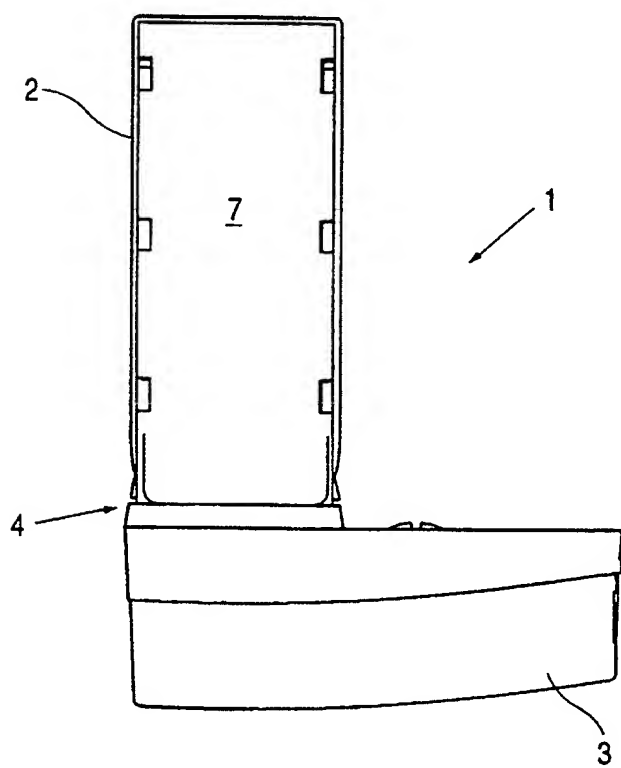
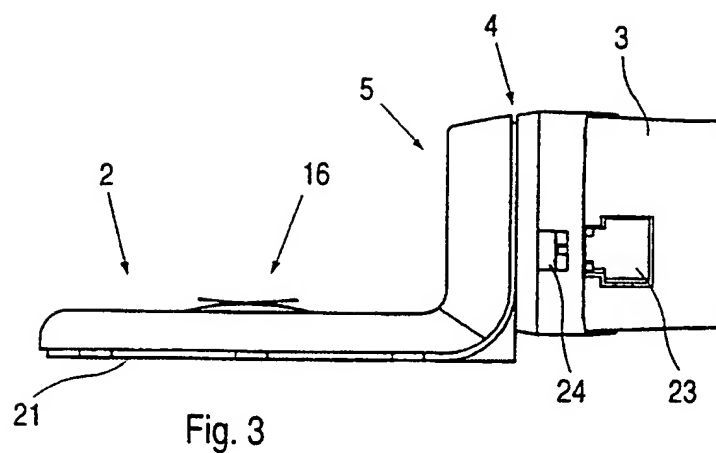


Fig 2



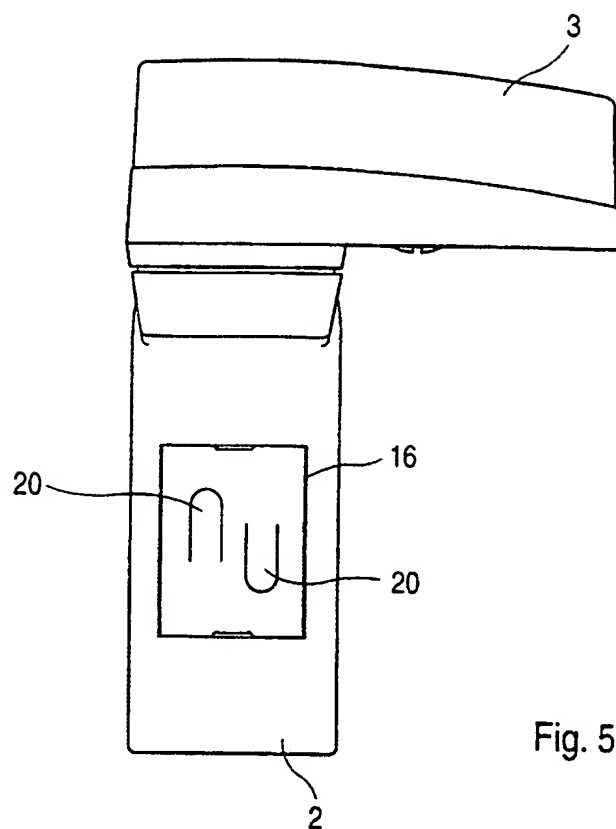


Fig. 5

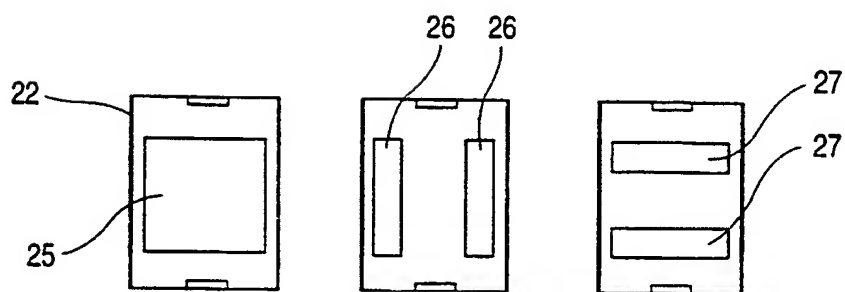


Fig. 5a

Fig. 5b

Fig. 5c

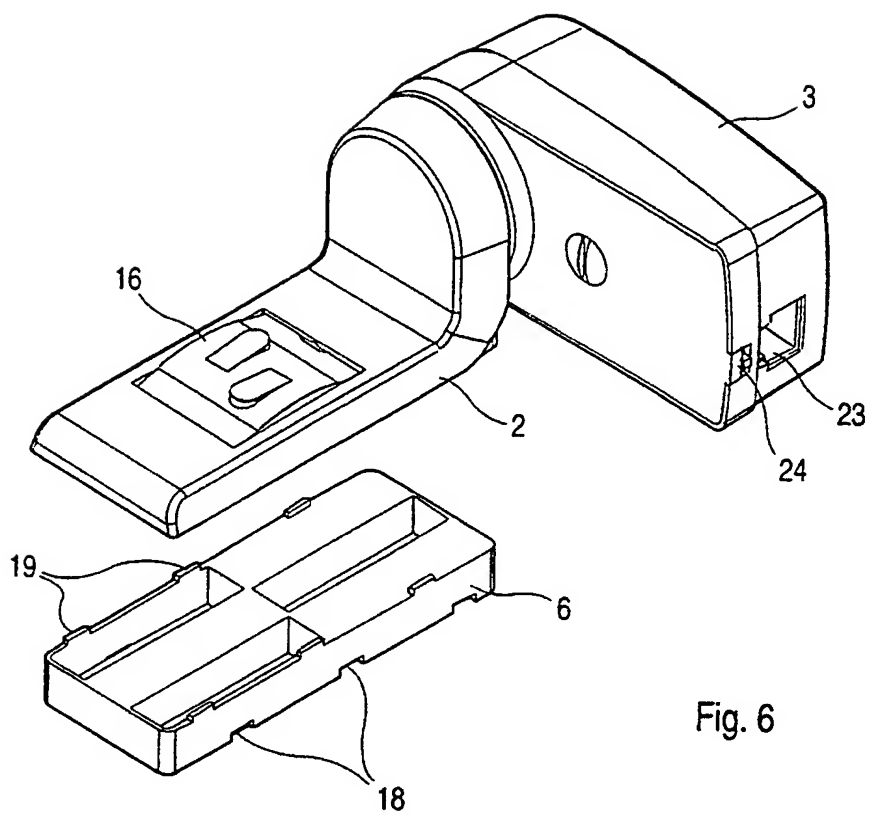


Fig. 6

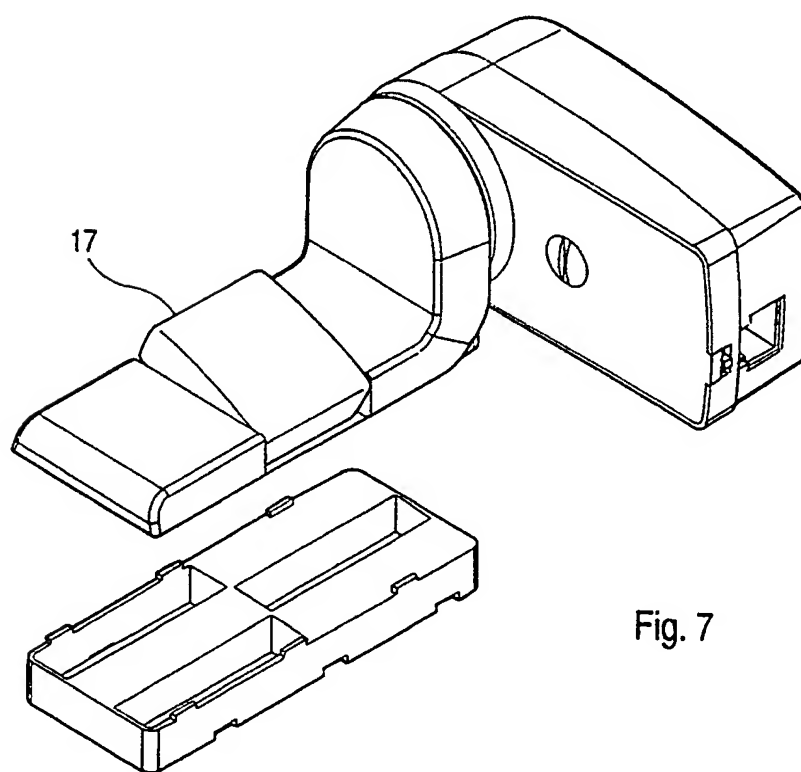


Fig. 7

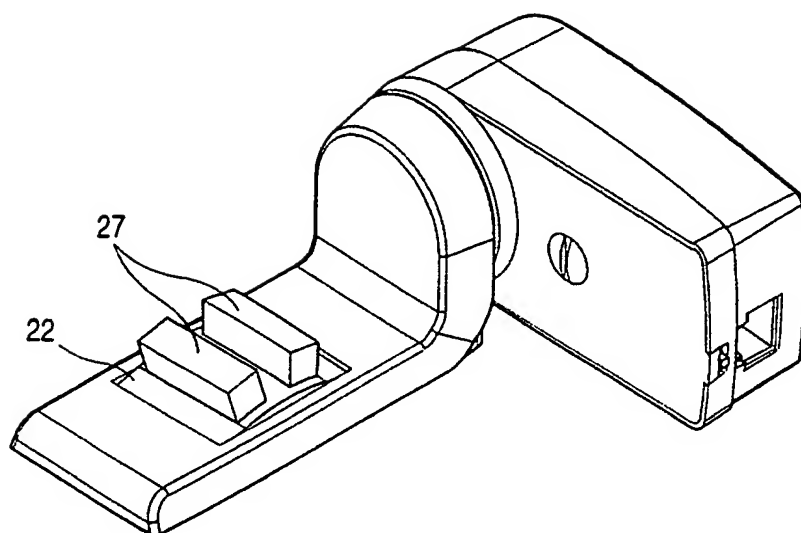


Fig. 8

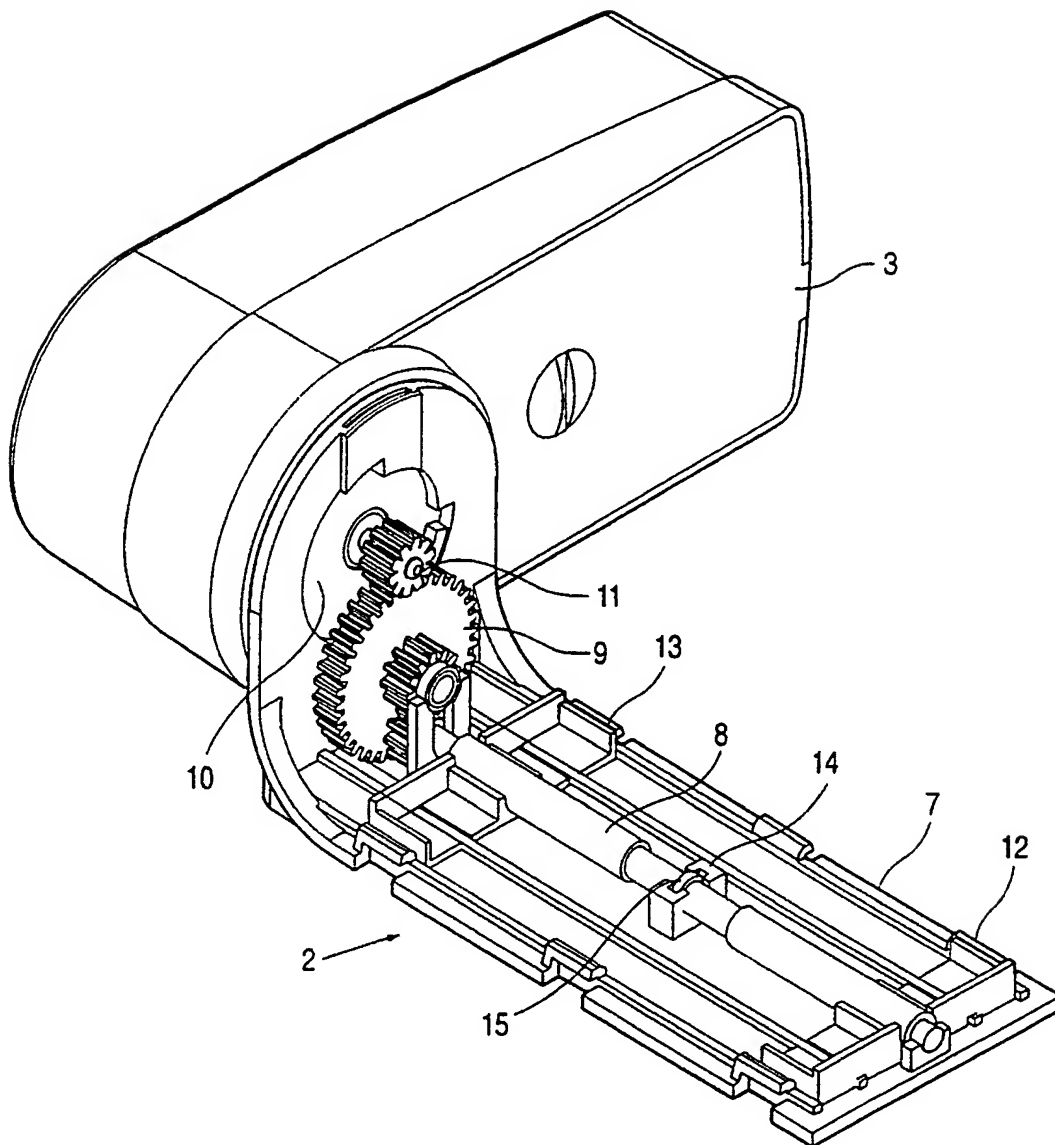


Fig. 9

This diagram shows an exploded perspective view of a portable electronic device. The main body (3) is a rectangular box with a circular lens (2) on the front. A keypad (16) is shown below the lens. A separate component (6) is shown below the keypad, which appears to be a base or a connector. The keypad (16) has a central area (18) and side areas (19). The main body (3) has a slot (24) on the side, and a small component (23) is shown near it.

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BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/DK 99/00127

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04M 1/65

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0680188 A2 (UNIDEN AMERICA CORPORATION), 2 November 1995 (02.11.95), column 16, line 33 - column 18, line 5, figures 13-14 --	1-9
A	FR 1336109 A (M. CAMILLE LARTIGAU), 22 July 1963 (22.07.63), see the whole document -- -----	8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 Sept 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

16-09-1999

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

30/08/99

International application No.

PCT/DK 99/00127

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0680188 A2	02/11/95	JP 7303131 A	14/11/95
		US 5732355 A	24/03/98
		US 5758289 A	26/05/98

FR 1336109 A	22/07/63	NONE	
